FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAMILION DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

PY012008 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1422 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (NA)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion has stated that Argentina "keeps a prudent position" on everything related to the pope's mediation in its border dispute with Chile, but he warned that "we reserve for ourselves the exclusive right to give our opinions whenever we want to."

In a statement to Radio Mitre, Camilion today referred to a communique the Foreign Ministry had issued recently in response to various news reports on opinions questioning Cardinal Samore's position in the mediation. He added that the communique was written "with the prudence" with which Argentina has treated everything related to the negotiations.

Furthermore, the minister voiced his deep displeasure at the charges recently made in the United States by Argentine journalist Jacobo Timmerman and by Patricia Derian, the former U.S. assistant secretary for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

Camilio said that "Mrs Derian indulged herself in saying that Argentina bought arms from Israel and that Argentina had reportedly forced the Israeli Government into selling the arms through threats of retaliatory actions against the Jewish community in Argentina.

"We will ask Mrs Derian to account for this statement," Camilion asserted, "because it is a slander by someone who seems to have become a professional slanderer of Argentina."

He stressed that the statements made by Mrs Derian and by Timmerman show that "we are reaching an intolerable point, the climax of a campaign which has been started abroad as a pretext, but which really has internal policy goals."

He also said that all of this "worries me because it raises not only criticism against the Argentine Government but it also gives a distorted picture of our country, which requires an adequate response. Otherwise, it would produce damage which would be difficult to ammend."

Finally, when asked about the opinion of several persons who believe that he "has an adequate training" in economic matters, Camilion answered that "personal opinions are guaranteed by Article 19 of the constitution."

ANTARCTIC TREATY MEMBERS MEETING IN BUENOS AIRES

Foreign Minister Opens Meeting

PY252110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion today stated that the idea of unleashing an all-out commercial competition race in the Antarctic has not been the purpose of the Antarctic Treaty, or the objective of its original members, and as far as Argentina is concerned, this idea cannot be supported now or in the future.

These concepts were heard by the 14 delegations which make up the Antarctic Treaty members that began a meeting at the San Martin Cultural Center. The members are: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, the United States, France, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Poland, UK, the FRG, South Africa and the USSR.

The minister clearly explained the possibility that an eventual exploitation of the Antarctic's mineral resources may awaken the ambitions of countries which have not until now shown a genuine interest in this region.

He added that Argentina, as a country that exercises sovereignty over one sector of the Antarctic, is interested in the political aspect as well as matters related to its environment, conservation of resources, economic aspects and, in other words, all activities being carried out.

The minister pointed out that Argentina has from the beginning advocated close links with all members of the treaty and that due to the fact that Argentina is closer to the Antarctic, it has provided humanitarian cooperation as many times as was necessary to give aid and save lives.

Regarding the specific subject of exploration and exploitation of minerals in the Antarctic to be discussed during this 11th meeting, the minister said that it would be advisable to set up a sound and firm policies before the international community in view of the growing interest in the Antarctic and as a first step for later development. He added that this is a matter of special interest for countries like Argentina which have systems highly dependent on the Antarctic due to its proximity to that region.

At the start of his speech, Camilion congratulated the FRG delegation headed by Ambassador Hans Guenter Sulimma as a new member of the treaty.

After the foreign minister's speech, the new officials of the 11th meeting were elected. Angel Maria Oliveri Lopez, current Argentine ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who came to Buenos Aires to attend the conference, was elected president of the meeting.

Then, Ambassador Carlos Lucas Blanco, head of our delegation and general director of the Foreign Ministry's Antarctic and Malvinas Department, delivered a speech saying that the Argentine rights in the Antarctic go back 77 years based on permanent occupation and sustained activities, scientifically successful and supported by a privileged geographical position as the country close to this region.

According to a decision made by the country members, the meetings are held behind closed doors; therefore, there will be no official information until the closing, which will also be open to the public.

The Chilean delegation was headed by Ambassador Gajerdo Villarroel, who attended the 1959 meeting for the signing of the Antarctic Treaty. His presence was emphasized by Argentine Ambassador Blanco.

The meeting will continue until 7 July with a confidential agenda. It was emphasized, however, that Point 6 involves a great deal of expectation because it refers to the exploration and exploitation of minerals in the Antarctic.

Soviet Official Comments

PY252158 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1342 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jun (NA)--Yevgeniy Tolstikov, Soviet deputy chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, today stated that his country is against recognizing the sovereign rights of any country over the Antarctic and pointed out that despite the good relations with Argentina, the USSR will not "make any exceptions in this regard."

Tolkstikov arrived in the country today to attend the 11th meeting of members of the Antarctic Treaty that started last Tuesday in this capital.

During a brief meeting with reporters at Ezeiza Airport, the Soviet official explained that "as with all Antarctic Treaty meetings, the USSR believes this meeting is very important because the treaty and all the activities around it must be strengthened as this will serve for well being of the entire world."

He emphasized that "as everyone knows perfectly well, the USSR, as well as other countries that are members of the treaty, do not recognize the rights of countries which pretend sovereignty or intend to have sovereignty over the Antarctic."

Smiling he said, "despite the fact that we have good relations with Argentina and that we are guests at this time, we are not going to make any exceptions in this regard."

Meeting Said To Be Deadlocked

PY020250 Paris AFP in Spanish 1748 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 June (AFP)--Diplomatic observers have said that the modest conclusion of the Antarctic meeting being held here by delegates of 14 countries will be a final recommendation addressed to the delegates' governments to provide an adequate legal framework for developing mineral resources in the white continent.

A week after the opening of the 11th Antarctic Treaty congress, negotiations are at such a deadlock that it has so far been impossible to form commissions to study the numerous agenda items of the congress.

According to sources close to the congress, member country delegations must attend tedious meetings to reach the consensus or unanimity congress procedures require for rejection or approval of motions. Then the motions are not put to a vote in plenum sessions.

The mechanism imposed on the congress has turned it into a tiring series of speeches aimed at reducing the gap existing between countries claiming their sovereignty over the Antarctic and those that oppose border delimitations based on their considerable economic capacity to support scientific research.

Standing in the middle, the U.S. delegation is trying to save the congress from the danger of virtual failure, while Argentina, Chile, Australia and New Zealand lined up against the Soviet Union's position.

According to the sources, the United States is playing the role of mediator between both positions. It opposes the sovereignty claims of the Western countries, while attempting not to seem to be aligned with the Soviet Union.

Plenary meetings will apparently continue until 7 July, scheduled as the session's last day.

The delegations' presidents meet every day with the purpose of overcoming the deadlock and they talk about matters which cannot be fully discussed during the general deliberations.

Diplomatic sources have said that there is a high degree of understanding to make possible a final agreement satisfactory to all parties involved. However, an unmistakable feeling of frustration can be perceived in the congress lobbies, nourished by official reticence with the news media.

From the beginning of the congress, the news office in charge of providing information to journalists warned that no reports would be made available to the news media. This warning was later confirmed by Argentine representatives to the congress.

A news conference earlier announced by an Argentine diplomat was suspended. A similar announcement was made this week as deliberations began, but the few points of agreement make it unlikely that the congress organizers will be interested in providing details about it.

FORMER OFFICIAL SAYS ARMS SPENDING CAUSED DEFICIT

PY012132 Buenos Aires HEARLD in English 1 Jul 81 P 11

[Text] (NA)--Former Finance Secretary Juan Alemann, interviewed by the monthly publication LA PENSA ECONOMIC said that excessive spending on defense material, was one of the reasons why former Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz was unable to curb public expenditure.

He said that the current economic crisis is due to the rise in the interests during the second part of 1980 and in 1981. Alemann added this was caused by an inadequate transmission of power by the old and new economic teams. To this has to be added the inflationary spiral which started prior to March 29 due to the fact that the future economic policy had not been defined.

'DISGUISED UNEMPLOYMENT' AFFECTS 4.2 MILLION

PY020054 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2354 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Jul (NA)--"Disguised unemployment" and "redundant employment" is currently affecting 4.2 million persons in Argentina, that is 40.1 percent of the economically active population, according to a confidential report prepared by the national government.

The report states that "disguised unemployment" affects 1.7 million persons while "redundant" manpower employed by the public and private sector is 2.5 million, according to government economic sources.

Employment reductions have affected mainly this industrial sector where the number of workers has decreased by 23 percent between 1976 and 1980 inclusive.

The report is based on statistical figures and graphs and points out that the number of workers engaged in industrial activities has decreased from 1.03 million in 1976 to only 0.79 million by the end of 1980.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ACCUSATIONS ON MISSING PERSONS

PY012157 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Federico Erhart del Campo, press director of the Foreign Ministry, last night categorically denied a report published by the New York TIMES regarding a statement made by the president of the so-called Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, Hebe de Bonafini, that persons have disappeared for political reasons in Argentina this year.

The Foreign Ministry official spokesman said in answer to the accusations made in Houston, Texas that "this falsehood is more obvious because the names or background of the alleged missing persons were not disclosed."

Erhart del Campo also pointed out that "this accusation is part of the campaign of lies and slander that has been carried out in the United States against the Argentine image in the last few weeks, an inadmissible effort aimed at grossly distorting the country's current situation and confounding U.S. public opinion."

ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD PAYS HOMAGE TO PERON'S MEMORY

PY020101 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2337 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Jul (NA)--More than 2,000 persons today paid homage to the memory of late President Juan Domingo Peron at the Chacarita Cemetery, on the seventh anniversary of his death. This was the largest and most enthusiastic demonstration of Peronists since the Justicialist government was ousted on 24 March 1976.

The central ceremony included a mass held before the tomb of the late president and a speech by Gen Ernesto Fatigatti, ret, chairman of the Permanent Homage Commission, who said on behalf of all Peronists that "no solution is possible without our participation."

Discreet police surveillance was maintained throughout the day around the cemetery but at the crowning point of the ceremony, several armored vehicles and police cars were stationed near the crowd. However, security personnel did not have to intervene because the people dispersed in order, singing party slogans.

As of 1500 many union leaders of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) began to arrive at the cemetery in response to the call made by the CGT.

While awaiting the beginning of the ceremony the crowd shouted slogans such as "I have faith that we shall come back--we, the Peronist people hand in hand with Isabel," which were sung to the music of popular songs. Other slogans were shouted, such as "The military dictatorship is bound to end", "Freedom for Isabel--the military back to barracks"; "Isabel out of jail and back to power" and "Neither Yankees nor Marxists, Peronists."

JEWISH LEADER COMMENTS ON ALLEGED ANTI-SEMITISM

PY012358 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 30 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] "Anti-Semitism regrettably is an evil endemic in society from which Argentina is not exempt. However, it does not have the spectacular proportions that some people from abroad, with ulterior motives, try to give it." This was how Mario Gorenstein, head of the delegation of Argentine Jewish Associations (DAIA) addressed the issue.

"What we especially notice and what worries our community," he added, "is the repeated appearance of certain publications anti-Semitic in content; some repetition, albeit subliminal, of a certain television program demonstrating biased intentions that does nothing for the health of Argentine society." In declarations made during a radio broadcast,he called for "concrete measures to prevent these biased actions."

He revealed that he had disclosed this anxiety to different public officials and noted that "we have encountered receptivity concerning the problem although we are waiting for concrete responses." He also said that Nazi ideology is "totally obsolete" and that it "does not coincide with our national objectives."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN--Buenos Aires, 1 Jul (NA)--The Vatican has agreed to the appointment of Jose Alvarez de Toledo as new Argentine ambassador to replace Ruben Blanco, one of former President Rafael Videla's noncareer ambassadors. Jose Alvarez de Toledo has been Argentine ambassador to Belgium and concurrent ambassador to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg from 1979 up to the present date. [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINES in Spanish 1232 GMT 1 Jul 81 PY]

ROLON ANAYA REVEALS 'DECISIVE MEETING' WITH U.S.

PY020309 Paris AFP in Spanish 0202 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 1 Jul (AFP)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya today announced that a decisive meeting aimed at normalizing diplomatic and economic relations between Bolivia and the United States will take place in Washington on Thursday. Rolon Anaya added that the meeting will be attended by Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders and Bolivian Ambassador to the OAS Alberto Quiroga Garcia.

The foreign minister acknowledged that the negotiations aimed at the normalization have become tiresome and grinding and insisted that police and legal issues will not be accepted for discussion because as in any other sovereign state they fall under Bolivia's exclusive jurisdiction.

ARMY OFFICER SEEKS ASYLUM; OTHERS MISSING

3 Officers Reported Missing

PY010248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0207 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jun (AFP)--Defense Minister Gen Armando Reyes Villa stated here today that Colonels Raul Lopez Leyton and Mario Oxa Bustos will be discharged if they do not show up to fulfill the administrative functions assigned to them in the army.

Lopez Leyton, former interior minister during the government of David Padilla Arancibia (1978-79); and Oxa Bustos, former prefect of the La Paz Department during the government of Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-78), have not returned to their homes since the day before yesterday, according to reports released by the newspaper ULTIMA HORA in this capital.

Gen Reyes Villa has also reported that both military officers have not returned to their offices within the Defense Ministry where they hold high-level functions since last weekend.

Official sources feel that Lopez Leyton and Oxa Bustos might have been involved in the subversive coup which took place last Saturday headed by former Army Commander Gen Humberto Cayoja Riart and that in view of the failure they might have decided to go underground.

The newspaper also reported that Col Lorgio Justiniano Flores, who apparently commanded some troops of the garrisons in this capital, has not returned home since the past weekend.

Officer Seeks Asylum

PY011447 Paris AFP in Spanish 1414 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 1 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that the head of the army's Department 6, which is in charge of education and military institutes, Col Angel Vargas Tejada, has sought asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy.

Vargas Tejada had become a very close adviser to the former army chiefs, Generals Humberto Cayoja Riart and Lucio Anez Rivero, who were exiled to Argentina last Sunday after they failed to oust Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza.

It is presumed that Vargas Tejada will travel to Caracas within the next few days, as soon as the Foreign Ministry grants the appropriate passport.

OFFICIAL SAYS NO NUCLEAR WEAPONS TO BE BUILT

PA?02202 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota--Ernesto Villarreal, director of the Colombian Institute of Nuclear Affairs, has said that Colombia will not manufacture nuclear weapons despite the fact that it is one of the richest countries in radioactive minerals. He said that Brazil and Argentina are creating the conditions for manufacturing atomic bombs which might be more powerful than the ones exploded in Japan at the end of World War II.

Appearing in the television program "Here Between Us," Villarreal said that Colombia has committed itself to not producing nuclear weapons since it has signed international treaties through which a large number of nations have promised to use nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES POLICE PROTECTION FOR JUDGES

PA271538 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1844 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota, 24 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--The Colombian Justice Ministry today announced a police protection plan for judges and judicial officials after about 30 have been murdered in the past 8 months. Justice Minister Felio Andrade Manrique told the press that initially the police will form a special unit to protect the judges. Some 30 judges and judicial officials have been killed in the past 8 months, in many cases by guerrillas or drug traffickers, a spokesman of the National Judicial Association said. Andrade said that other plans for the protection of judges are being studied, including the creation of a specialized organization within the administrative department of security.

These attacks prompted a protest strike by 18,000 judicial officials this past weekend. In one of the most recent attacks, a woman judge was shot in Pereira, west of Bogota, by alleged drug traffickers while another judge was killed by alleged guerrillas in this capital.

VENEZUELAN ENVOYS SAYS OIL SUPPLY WILL CONTINUE

PA012319 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Bogota--Venezuela will continue supplying oil to Colombia as long as it needs it, Pedro Contreras Pulido, Venezuelan ambassador to Colombia, said here today. The Venezuelan diplomat called on President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at the Narino Palace to invite him to attend Venequela's independence festivities on 5 July in Caracas. Here is a brief interview with Ambassador Contreras Pulido.

[Begin recording] [Contreras] The Colombian quota will be maintained as long as Colombia needs it. At this moment, we are studying an increase in the quota and I do not foresee any problem.

[Question] What will the increase be?

[Answer] We do not know since we are still studying the matter.

[Question] Is there a specific request from Colombia?

[Answer] Generally, those in the oil world above the level of ambassador understand each other, just as those in the coffee or coal international market do. The least that I can say is that the relations between the ministers of energy and mines of the two countries are very good. [end recording]

Ambassador Contreras Pulido noted that diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries are excellent.

DETAILS ON ARREST, BANISHMENT OF PDC'S RESCK

Montanaro on Resck

PY271516 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Jun 81 p 11

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro referred yesterday to the political parties as the pillars of democracy, placing emphasis on the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and its chairman, Luis A. Resck. He also mentioned the resolution of the Venezuelan Senate.

The minister spoke to a group of young members of the Colorado Party [PC] in the city of Luque during the closure of a seminar on political leadership organized by the local Enrique Solano Lopez Center and Colorado Youth Council.

Referring to the chairman of the PDC, Luis Resck, he said that "for Christian pity we cannot judge his various illnesses. It is enough to say that he has been accused by the press of being a patient at all the psychiatric clinics in Asuncion, something that he has never denied and this is evident proof that the accusations were true.

"What can one do with an unbalanced and sick individual who attacks everything? There is no way he can be cured overnight. The only thing that authority can do, and that is what it has done, is to put him in a safe place so that his deliriums do not cause other problems," the minister said, among other things.

Finally, he indicated: "We aspire to live in peace with all nations and maintain friendly, cultural and trade relations with them on the basis of legal equality, of noninterference in internal affairs and of respect for the self-determination of nations."

Rights Group, PRF on Arrest

PY271717 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] The Paraguayan Commission for the Defense of Human Rights released a communique yesterday in which it denounces the arrest of Luis Alfonso Resck.

The communique is signed by Mrs Carmen de Lara Castro and it states: "The Commission for the Defense of Human Rights denounces the arbitrary arrest of Luis Alfonso Resck on Wednesday 24 June without a written order from any competent authority, on the sidewalk in front of his home. Resck is a member of this commission and he has always acted within its framework with his acknowledged nobility and generosity. Within an atmosphere loaded with resentment and meanness, Resck is an example of patriotism."

The communique also adds: "Resck's hunger strike will affect his health and the responsibility will fall on those who have not respected the law. Resck's arrest is another insult to Paraguayan patriotism. This commission asks for his immediate release and it submits its formal charge to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, whose existence and functioning have been accepted and ratified by our country. A new cloud has covered the republic's political horizon and painfully affects the free and democratic conscience of our citizens," the communique concludes.

The Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF] released a communique yesterday in which it "denounces the arbitrary arrest and the holding incommunicado in police dungeons of the very respected chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, Luis Alfonso Resck.

"The arrest is another step within the policy of civic castration undertaken by the reactionary forces of the regime in their desperate, but vain, attempts to stop the irreversible process of political democratization and institutional normality that the current time in which we live demands." The document was released by the PRF's National Executive Committee.

Resck Deported to Argentina

PY271629 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1550 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Police authorities have confirmed that the chairman of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], Luis Alfonso Resck, has been invited to leave the country.

Consequently, Resck has travelled to an unknown locality in Argentina, according to the first reports that have been obtained by this radio station.

When relatives of Resck were asked about this, they indicated that he is already in Clorinda, Argentina.

Last minute information regarding Resck's situation will now be given to us by (Gigio Riveros).

[(Riveros)] Relatives have also reported that Resck had a brief telephone conversation with his family in Asuncion and has reported that he is already in Clorinda. The telephone conversation was very short and, therefore, he gave no details of his trip to Clorinda. Apparently Resck was in Clorinda early this morning.

Resck Statement in Clorinda

PY291704 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] Christian Democratic Party Chairman Luis Alfonso Resck was expelled from Paraguay yesterday and is currently staying in the Argentine border town of Clorinda where, following doctor's orders, he is having a rest after 3 days on a hunger strike at the Investigations Department of the Paraguayan metropolitan police. The 57-year-old opponent made a statement to this newspaper concerning his 102d arrest and his 4th hunger strike.

Resck--obviously weak and somewhat stunned by his unexpected banishment--hoarsely spoke about what had happened to him since he was arrested in front of his house on Wednesday at noon.

After describing the circumstances under which he was arrested by personnel of the Investigations Department, he said that once he arrived there he was interrogated by Dr Ali [presumably Modesto Ali, legal adviser to the Investigations Department and former chairman of the Paraguayan Labor Confederation] about the background, and identity of the persons who had signed the manifesto of the Christian Democratic Party expressing solidarity with the resolution of the Venezuelan Senate.

Resck answered that he had gone to Washington on behalf of the National Accord together with Dr Lovera (Mopoco) [Colorado Popular Movement], "where we denounced violations of human rights in Paraguay. From there we traveled to Venezuela in response to an invitation of the Latin American Organization of Christian Democratic parties, of whose council I am a member, as I am chairman of the Christian Democratic Party."

According to the banished opponent, in Venezuela he met with members of the Venezuelan Congress, with whom he discussed the Latin American situation in general and the Paraguayan situation in particular, once again denouncing the violation of human rights.

He said: "I told Dr Ali that on my way back I stopped in Brazil and met with deputies of democratic parties of the State of Mato Grosso. I told him about this just to show that I had nothing to hide and that my actions had been straightforward and honest."

Resck added that he had explained to Dr Ali that "we believe that it is our duty, more than our right, to denounce violations of human rights in the awareness that these rights are inherent to man's nature and totally inseparable from his existence, and since human nature is universal, so are human rights."

He indicated that "in doing so we were not seeking to provoke the interference of the Venezuelan Senate in Paraguayan domestic affairs, but merely to obtain its solidarity, which is a universal principle, and we have acted in keeping with this principle. Thus, I view the behavior of the government and the Colorado Party Executive Board as improper when they consider this to be an interference and offend the Venezuelan Senate and people, who merely stated their solidarity with the Paraguayan people, denouncing the regime."

Resck explained that "the government is deliberately creating confusion in order to awaken disgust toward us and Venezuela. An attempt is being made to present the government as the nation, a party as the people, and the government and party as the fatherland; when, even though these concepts do not exclude each other, they are not the same thing. We denounced the regime, and the Venezuelan resolution was against the regime and for the people. That is why, as I explained to Dr Ali, the Christian Democratic Party issued a document supporting the Venezuelan Senate."

He went on to say that the trips which Paraguayan opponents make abroad are not aimed at asking for intervention "but are merely aimed at seeking solidarity, in the same way the Paraguayan Anticommunist League, for example, seeks support from other leagues; thus creating a kind of federation of anticommunist leagues to face what they consider a threat. Therefore, it is totally inconsistent to justify solidarity among anti-communists and at the same time criticize solidarity among democrats."

Resck told us that he had to protest and insist that his statement be rewritten because an attempt was made to distort it. He also said that other questions were asked about his political activities and his answers gave rise to a brief argument concerning political issues between him and his interrogator.

The chairman of the Christian Democratic Party said that he remained locked in a small room to which he had been taken through a maze of passages. He indicated that the police authorities had tried to persuade him to give up his hunger strike by every means available. He added that for this "they sent in persons who had threatening expressions on their faces and others who tried to move me through my feelings, saying that they were relatives of my former students. Still others spoke to me as 'friends,' and some tried to awaken my vanity by telling me that I was a very important person. I also met a doctor who, before examining me, tried to dissuade me by saying that I was attempting suicide."

Later on Resck spoke about Minister Montanaro, who had said that the Christian Democratic Party chairman had "visited all the clinics of Asuncion." Resck said: "First of all it is utterly false that I am mentally ill and have visited all the clinics, and even if this were true I would not be ashamed because it would be a natural and logical consequence of the persecutions, arrests and tortures which I have had to endure for many years.

"The truly shameful thing is to give vent to reactions like he does and to allow himself to be driven by nefarious persecution delusions which many a time lead to crimes against humanity such as the Arturo Bernal affair. His actions and mine will be duly judged by national and international public opinion," Resck concluded.

He indicated that the police had left him at the customs post of Puerto Falcon around 0700 yesterday with hardly any money and with no idea about the duration of his banishment.

Romulo T. Perina is currently the acting chairman of the National Board of the Christian Democratic Party. Yesterday this party released a manifesto on the status of its chairman and called for his swift return to the country. At the same time, the youth of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party voiced "its strongest protest and indignation," and indicated that "repression is not the most suitable path toward national understanding."

PDC's Communique

PY301730 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29 Jun 81 p 15

[Excerpts] Luis Alfonso Resck will go to Buenos Aires and from there he will reportedly go to either Sao Paulo (Brazil) or Caracas. The exiled opposition leader will reportedly leave Clorinda as soon as possible because he considers that in that Argentine border town he does not have either adequate means or security.

The National Board of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], has issued a communique in which, among other things, it states that "democracy exists when there is a philosophical, doctrinaire and ideological pluralism; when all trends of opinion are channeled through political parties; when the right to dissent and to judge facts is implemented through guidelines which are in keeping with those principles maintained by each sector which, consequently, may dissent--and in fact do dissent--with other sectors in good faith and convinced that its position is the right one since it is based on its beliefs."

The communique adds that "the gist of democracy is the confrontation of basic ideas and attitudes which are instrumental in bringing forth the truth and in searching out the common good. This confrontation can take various forms, but in an atmosphere of mutual respect and tolerance. Criticism by one political group of ideas conveyed by another is a standard practice in, and the distinctive trait of a democratic society."

Finally, the PDC states that the right to express one's own opinion "is guaranteed by the constitution."

Venezuela's COPEI Protest

PY301907 Paris AFP in Spanish 1250 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Caracas, 29 Jun (AFP)--The Venezuelan Christian Democratic Party (COPEI), which is currently governing the country, protested the arrest in Paraguay of Paraguayan Christian Democratic Party (PDC) President Luis Alfonso Resck.

The COPEI stated that Resck's arrest "was a reprisal by the Paraguayan Government against the leader of the Paraguayan Christian Democratic Party who supported the communique issued by the Venezuelan Congress in which it criticized the Paraguayan Government."

PLU Criticizes Government

PY302146 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 30 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] The United Liberal Party (PLU) has released a communique about the recent arrest and exile of Luis A. Resck, leader of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC).

The document states that "the arrest and exile of Luis Alfonso Resck, PDC president, is another violation of constitutional guarantees, the human rights declaration and other international treaties which guarantee the free exercise of human activities."

The communique states: "The PLU condemns once again the arbitrary arrest and exile of Luis Alfonso Resck without any judicial order. With this procedure, the government confirms once again its complete intolerance to criticism, an attitude that creates a difficult situation for democratic coexistance among Paraguayans."

The communique adds that "procedures of this nature are an abuse of the constitution which regulates the state of siege, an exceptional measure which empowers the Executive Branch to take preventive measures in cases of 'imminent danger of internal commotion or foreign attack' and not to unload its hypersensitivity in view of criticism from the opposition."

Resck Invited to Venezuela

PY302006 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 30 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] According to statements by Christian Democrat Luis Alfonso Resck during a telephone conversation held with this newspaper yesterday, the Venezuelan ambassador to Asuncion, Moritz Eiris Villegas, had travelled to Clorinda to meet with him and invite him to go to Caracas. Resck also said that he would travel to Buenos Aires or Sao Paulo in a few days.

Perla de Resck, wife of the political leader who was exiled to Clorinda, said in Asuncion that Mr Villegas and his wife had gone to Clorinda on Sunday afternoon to visit her husband.

When we requested information on the details of the invitation Ambassador Villegas had made to Resck during the meeting held in Clorinda, personnel of the embassy stated that the ambassador "had gone to a dinner party and would be home late."

When we asked the ambassador's wife, Eulalia Bonilla de Eiris, about the visit she stated: "I think they have given you the wrong information." When we insisted on an answer to our question about the visit to Resck, Mrs Bonilla said: "I think you are wrong."

During the telephone conversation with Resck he disclosed that he is following the necessary steps to allow him to stay in Argentina a few more days.

The Christian Democratic leader explained: I was summoned to the Clorinda police precinct where all my personal data was registered, and then to the Argentine gendarmerie building where they explained to me that 1st Lieutenant Huarte would visit me at the hotel to take all the necessary details.

Resck also said that the Venezuelan ambassador to Buenos Aires had phoned him to invite him to travel to Buenos Aires immediately.

MINISTER OUTLINES NEW EXECUTIVE BRANCH FUNCTIONS

PY301151 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 15 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Justice Minister Felipe Osterling Parodi said yesterday that according to the new executive branch law, the functions of the president of the republic include the appointment and dismissal of the Council of Ministers chairman and the appointment of ministers proposed by the latter official.

The minister said that such functions also include the appointment of the insurance and bank superintendent for a 5-year term, the appointment of four Central Reserve Bank directors, the appointment of the republic's general comptroller and the judicial branch judges, the designation of three members of the constitutional guarantee tribunal and the appointment of all officials mentioned in the executive branch law and of officials holding equivalent positions in decentralized public institutions and agencies. The executive branch is also in charge of appointing the president of the governmental enterprises under civil regulations and of the public enterprises. Among the functions of the executive branch not specified in the constitution included in the new law, Minister Osterling mentioned the way the president will issue legislative decrees, government decrees and resolutions.

BOLIVIAN SECRET AGENTS ALLEGEDLY OPERATING IN PERU

PY011603 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Lima, 30 Jun (AFP)--Leaders of the Bolivian miners, who passed through this city today on their way to exile in Sweden, asserted that they were captured in Peruvian territory by agents of the Bolivian Government and were then taken to a jail in La Paz.

Jorge Camacho Cossio, David Barrios and Ramiro Murillo arrived in Peru several weeks ago as political refugees.

They were traveling this morning on a commercial flight from La Paz to Europe and they talked with reporters during the stopover in Lima.

Camacho charged that they were visiting the Peruvian border town of Desaguadero--there is also a locality of the same name on the Bolivian side--when they were captured by secret agents of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government, who took them to a jail in La Paz along with a Peruvian citizen, Marta Millones.

It seems that the agents thought that the woman also was a Bolivian, so after checking her identity they returned her to Peru, the three labor leaders reported.

They added that they were held until early this morning in La Paz jail, where Genaro Flores, a peasant leader, is also lodged and seriously wounded. Flores was captured last week by government agents in the Bolivian capital.

The three indicated that they were expelled from Bolivia on accusations of being terrorists and sent to Stockholm.

Charges that Bolivian police agents are operating in the border area with Peru have been repeatedly made by Peruvian leftist organizations. These charges have neither been officially denied nor confirmed.

EL SALVADOR

FDR, FMLN DENY LINK IN COSTA RICAN VIOLENCE

PA011819 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] have denied any link with the violent events in Costa Rica.

In an open letter addressed to the Costa Rican people and published in the Costa Rican papers on 26 June, the FDR and the FMLN denied any link with the recent violent acts in Costa Rica. In addition, the FDR and the FMLN reaffirmed the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of fraternal countries. The complete text of this letter is as follows:

To the people of Costa Rica:

The FDR and the FMLN of El Salvador, organizations which are leading the struggle of the Salvadoran people to win their most cherished aspirations for democracy and liberty, explain to the people of Costa Rica that:

In the past few days and as a result of the acts of violence which have plunged Costa Rican homes into mourning, several media have unleashed a well orchestrated campaign that affects the noble struggle of the Salvadoran people by trying to involve our organizations with the groups pointed out as responsible for these acts. In addition to discrediting our cause, this campaign is basically characterized by:

1. Trying to involve any foreigners in general and the Salvadorans in particular in common crimes and in acts of political violence. This has become such a normal attitude that when witnesses are being questioned or when news reports are drafted concerning these acts, much emphasis is placed on the possible participation of foreigners in them or in simply saying that normally "foreigners are responsible for them."

2. Moreover it is being noted, without any basis and in a completely subjective manner, that eyewitnesses said that those involved "had a Salvadoran accent," as if it was possible to easily tell this in moments of such confusion.

We believe that this campaign is resulting in a dangerous degree of xenophobia in the Costa Rican people, thus jeopardizing the safety of foreigners, simple tourists or persons who, like many of our compatriots, have sought refuge in the noble democratic and solidary feelings of the Costa Rican people.

3. Certain news reports and even several articles have displayed extreme irresponsibility and a lack of ethics by affirming that the groups found responsible for the latest violent acts are part of a Central American organization that includes the FMLN.

In view of this ill-intentioned campaign the FDR and the FMLN tell the Costa Rican people that:

1. We categorically reject the accusations that we are connected with violent acts carried out in that country.

2. We reiterate our respect for the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of fraternal countries. Therefore, we reject any attempt aimed at linking us in this slanderous campaign as well as future similar actions.

3. We reaffirm the legitimacy and justness of the struggle of the Salvadoran people who have risen to end once and for all 50 years of military dictatorship supported by the U.S. Government.

4. It is not for us to judge or determine the nature of these incidents, but we do vigorously reject using the word "terrorist" to describe the just struggle of the Salvadoran people.

4. We are concerned that certain Costa Rican sectors are consciously or unconsciously lending themselves to such campaigns that only favor the interventionist plans of the United States and the positions of the most obscure enemies of the legitimate struggle of the Salvadoran people and the other peoples who are fighting for their liberation.

The FDR and the FMLN, considering the noble and sincere solidarity that the Costa Rican people are giving to the Salvadoran cause and the profound democratic values of these people, issue a call for reflection so that they will not be confused by biased and slanderous campaigns that are only aimed at undermining these values and the sincere sentiment of solidarity of the Costa Rican people in the just struggles of the peoples to fully enjoy liberty and democracy.

San Jose, 22 June 1981

FDR-FMLN, United to fight until final victory; revolution or death, we shall overcome!

FMLN SENDS MESSAGE TO EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

PA301421 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Message dated 28 June 1981 from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front to the European Parliamentary Mission members visiting Managua--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] extends fraternal greetings to the members of the international commission of the European Parliament and, through them, to the friendly governments and peoples of Europe who have expressed their solidarity for our just national liberation struggle. With your presence in our country, the democratic and peace-loving forces of the European Continent are contributing to the search for a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict, which will end the sacrifice of lives which our heroic peoples are having to make in their absolute desire to achieve the long-awaited peace, justice, and social progress.

The death toll has reached more than 20,000 since the Christian Democratic junta took power. This death toll is the result of a policy implemented by successive military dictatorships sponsored by U.S. imperialism, based on a permanent disregard of the most elemental human rights, of a long line of coups d'etat followed by fraudulent electoral processes, which were intended to work against the peoples and designed to perpetuate a nefarious, militarist, antidemocratic and unpopular ilk in power.

The Salvadoran people and their legitimate representatives, the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the FMLN, encourage this international commission to contribute to solving the conflict and, at the same time, to faithfully expose the reality of the crisis and repression, a reality which the Christian Democratic junta can no longer hide.

Mr President of the international commission of the European Parliament, Mr Van den Henvel, and other members of the commission, receive this revolutionary and democratic greeting from the FMLN, the FDR, the official voice of the FMLN Radio Venceremos, and from all the Salvadoran peoples.

Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, Morazan Department, 28 June 1981.

PEOPLE SHOULD TRUST JUNTA ON ELECTORAL PROCESS

PA010330 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1237 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Station commentary: "The People Have Confidence in the Electoral Process"]

[Text] Because of those occasional voices which are trying to cast a doubt on the impartiality and purity of the upcoming electoral process, we have to repeat what has already been said: Elections are going to be absolutely free and the will of the people will be respected.

The revolutionary government junta and the armed forces have given their word of honor that every phase of the electoral process, first the election of the constituent assembly and second, the election of the men who are going to run the government, is going to be conducted in a clean and honorable manner, without the favoritism and trickery practiced in the past.

In this respect, it has been said that the government's intentions are to start a new phase in the political life of the Salvadoran people and to put an end to the systems of corruption and deceit that were common in the past. Fifty years is more than enough to learn our lesson. There will be no official parties or candidates. It will be up to the people to exercise their legitimate right to elect the men who will govern and who will make the country what we all want: a progressive nation, dedicated to work and to living in peace.

As good Salvadorans, our duty is to trust the promises made by the revolutionary government junta and the armed forces that we are going to have free elections. The logical attitude at this moment is to believe in the word of honor of the government and the armed forces when they say that the votes of the Salvadoran people will be respected and upheld. We urge the people not to pay any attention to those who are trying to cast doubts on the noble efforts being made to have an electoral process. We ignore the intentions of those who are trying to undermine the climate we need for the electoral process, which will precede next year's big event when the people will elect the authorities that will govern the country. We know that the people have faith and confidence in the upcoming elections as a solid, peaceful and democratic solution to our crisis.

JUNTA GOVERNMENT 'DESPERATELY' RUNNING OUT OF TIME

PA261729 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Station commentary: "The Military-Christian Democratic Junta in a Vacuum"]

[Text] The dictatorship irreversibly continues its process of [word indistinct] and collapse. Everything seems to indicate that in addition to the constant political and military blows that our people deal it, the increasing international repudiation and the profound contradictions within it, the junta is desperately running out of time. As time goes by and an increasing number productive sectors in the country confirm the galloping expansion of the economic crisis and the inability or sheer [words indistinct], they publicly air their dissatisfaction and demand from the regime a solution that never comes.

Meanwhile, the junta showers us with demagogy and promises which crumble from one day to the next as they inevitably crash against a forceful reality: the total nullity of the military-Christian Democratic project.

In the past few days alone, a number of developments involving the productive sectors have once again demonstrated the gravity of the economic crisis. The bus owners, the chamber of commerce and industry, the Businessmen and Industrialists Society, the cotton producers, the cooperatives of energy producers and processors, the Society of Industrial Machinery Distributors, the Association of Harvesters and, more recently, the Salvadoran Cattlemen's Association have all publicly and emphatically told the regime that the national cattle industry is about to disappear. According to the cattlemen, it is not a matter of the cattle industry being about to recover, but the very opposite. According to official sources, the cattlemen are protesting strongly because of the government's plans to import meat and powdered milk from Argentina in the next few months, since Argentina is one of the countries affected by foot-and-mouth disease.

The productive sectors are not the only ones which have passed judgment on the junta's present incapacity. According to a report in the papers, Economy Minister Guillermo Diaz Salazar is in difficult straits due to his recent statements to the press when he referred to the junta's inability to solve the crisis while commenting on the gravity of the situation. The minister's statements were denied by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, who affirmed that these statements endanger the country's economic stability.

National and international opinion knows what Gutierrez' statement means. We do not know what will become of the economy minister, but we do know what will happen to the junta. It is an objective problem. Regardless of the junta's explanations and justifications, the crisis is a fact. Its consequences are evident and an entire people are protesting while the junta has no response, no solution. It has no solution simply because it is an unpopular regime, a regime existing in a vaccum.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP LINKS U.S. ADVISORS, TORTURES

PA261517 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] According to the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission (CDHS), the number of tortures and crimes committed against youths between the ages of 16 and 25 have increased considerably since the U.S. advisers arrived in El Salvador.

Marianela Garcia and Fernando Justo Mendez, president and secretary of the CDHS, respectively, presented at a news conference the testimonies of several Salvadorans who had been tortured in the junta's jails with electrical devices and acids. They mentioned the case of Raul Cortes, pseudonym of a professional currently in El Salvador, who was detained early this year, beaten up and submerged in a trough until he nearly drowned. His body was then burned with acid.

According to Garcia and Mendez, this is the least dramatic among countless cases of Salvadorans who have been detained and whose bodies have later been found with blackened skin, without skin or with their bones showing because of the acids and other chemicals poured on them.

PUBLICATION OF UNIVERSITY ORGAN RESUMES

PA280402 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] We nave decided to resume publication of El UNIVERSITARIO in the midst of a national situation that is characterized by an acute economic and social crisis, in which the present dominating classes, in alliance with U.S. imperialism, are making every effort to maintain their power, and all the people led by their vanguard organizations are struggling heroically to win their total liberation.

Thus opens the editorial of EL UNIVERSITARIO, organ of the national University of El Salvador, upon resuming publication after several months of suspension.

Further on, the editorial affirms that almost 1 year after the military occupation of the university's installations, the initial arguments which assured that the university was a sanctuary for subversion have become meaningless. It has been proved beyond a doubt that they were untrue because the Salvadoran people have continued to carry out their struggle, achieving the very high levels acknowledged by the entire world.

At this time, our people have a powerful political and military organization which clearly has the possibility of triumphing.

It is added that despite the fact that the university has been under military control, over 500 professionals have graduated, [words indistinct], training courses have been organized and administrative matters have been taken care of, thus guaranteeing with this ongoing work the existence of the university.

Radio Venceremos warmly greets the resumption of the publication of EL UNIVERSITARIO, sure that its voice will join all those fighting for a better, more just, free and democratic fatherland.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTION

FMLN Harassment in Morazan

PA020238 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] On Saturday 27 June, forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, carried out a harassment operation and ambushed the enemy at El Progreso in San Francisco Gotera, Morazan Department.

During the ambush, the FMLN inflicted four casualties on the enemy while our forces withdrew without any problem.

Truck Attacked Near San Miguel

PA012327 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Jul 81 p 48

[Excerpts] San Miguel--Two soldiers were killed and four wounded when terrorists attacked a truck on its way to San Miguel, according to official reports. The attack on the truck took place at the Limones Canton, Sesori jurisdiction. The terrorists used weapons of various sizes. according to the information.

Survivors of the attack and other eyewitnesses said the terrorists were using FALN rifles and other heavy weapons. The soldiers responded to the attack and finally gained control of the situation.

FMLN on Jutiapa Ambush

PA012044 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpt] One person killed and five injured among collaborators of the Salvadoran regime was the toll of actions carried out on 30 June by forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in Sesori, 150 km north of the Salvadoran capital. It was reported that the guerrillas staged a 30-minute attack on a Salvadoran Army convoy near Jutiapa, Cabanas Department. The exact number of casualties is still unknown.

In Apastepeque, San Vicente Department, a patrolman was killed and two others injured in an attack staged by the insurgents against the local garrison, 65 km east of San Salvador.

Military on Jutiapa Ambush

PA012337 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 30 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpts] A military convoy carrying food from Ilobasco to Jutiapa for over 500 peasant refugees was machinegunned by extremists from both sides of the road. National guardsmen escorting the convoy repelled the attack after a clash that lasted over 30 minutes. After the extremists fled, the guardsmen searched the area. No casualties were reported for either side.

Elsewhere, military sources at Suchitoto reported today that armed attacks and dynamitings by the extremists have continued in nearby cantons within the jurisdiction in an effort to intimidate the peasant population.

Yesterday afternoon a military truck carrying troops on a routine patrol operation was ambushed at the Pena Blanca community by a large extremists force. The vehicle was partially damaged while the rebels suffered some casualties, according to the report.

Another military patrol truck on its way to Suchitoto was intercepted by extremists hiding along the road at a point known as Chanqueso. The rebels opened up machinegun fire and hurled grenades from various points. The vehicle was damaged but the troops were unharmed. The attack was repelled by the regular troops. So far, no casualties have been reported.

FMLN Report on Chalatenango

PA010401 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Jul 81

[War Bulletin No 24 of northern zone, Chalatenango region, of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front]

[Text] Heavy battles continue throughout Chalatenango Department where the Christian Democratic junta has concentrated 300 infantry soldiers, 6 105-mm cannons, 20 81-mm mortars, a Sherman tank, armored vehicles and helicopters. All of them are supported by air attacks of Fouga Magister planes. [Word indistinct] and T-33 planes that fire rockets and drop 200- and 500-pound bombs. The participation of two companies of the special troops of the Atlacatl Brigade directed by U.S. advisers and mercenaries has also been confirmed. The units of our people's army are fighting every day, making advances in positions in controlled territories in the mountains of El Platanillo. On the eastern side of the Miramundo Mountain, troops of the puppet army are trying to advance with the use of artillery fire. On 20 June, two enemy casualties and one wounded in our forces were reported in battles.

On 15, 16 and 18 June, a company (?traveled) on the road from Chalantenango to Las Vueltas. Our company advanced across the Tamulasco River while troops were brought in by helicopter to the area between the El Picacho Mountain and La Laguna. Intense artillery fire with 105-mm cannons and 81-mm mortars was used against El Jicaro, [name indistinct] and mountains of the north. When troops of the people's army counterattacked through the Tamulasco River and the Village of Las Minas, 17 casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Twelve of these were soldiers, one was a Puerto Rican mercenary, two were officers, one was a corporal and another was a sergeant.

Our antiaircraft units damaged a helicopter, breaking the glass in the front and wounding its occupants. We sustained two casualties.

Our revolutionary units occupied the town of San Antonio de la Cruz on 18 June, advancing up to [word indistinct] of the enemy, inflicting 19 casualties, including guardsmen, soldiers and paramilitarymen, and seizing, [words indistinct]. We sustained one wounded.

At 1100 on 24 June, between Nueva Trinidad and the [name indistinct] River, a column of the puppet army that was advancing in that zone was ambushed by our people's army which inflicted seven casualties on the enemy. Four of those casualties were soldiers, one was a [word indistinct] and two were paramilitary men. In this operation, we recovered three G-3 rifles, 900 .762 caliber bullets, 5 grenades, 10 G-3 clips, olive green uniforms and caps and 3 knapsacks. Our fighters withdrew without any casualties at the end of the successful operation.

United to fight to the final victory; revolution or death, we shall win!

FMLN War Bulletin No 135

PA282159 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 Jun 81

[War bulletin No 135 issued by the information section of the general headquarters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front--date not given]

[Text] Report from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, northern sector in Chalatenango:

Arcatao, 10 June 01301 patriotic forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] attacked the enemy forces between Arcatado and Nueva Trinidad.

At 0715, the enemy sent a light plane on a reconnaissance mission. At 0730, two Fuoga Magister planes bombed and strafed the area around the town. In this genocidal action, the enemy airplanes dropped two 500-pound bombs on the (Cerroveto) hamlet and fired a rocket at it. The enemy then continued to strafe the hamlet.

At 0200 [as heard], two Huey helicopters arrived to leave 14 reinforcements and 13 boxes of supplies. Our forces harassed the landing operation, inflicting two casualties.

At 1230, the genocidal army placed 60-mm mortars in the square at city hall, with which it shelled the hamlets of (?La Canada) and Los Pinos. As a result of this criminal action, a poor peasant family, consisting of a mother and two children, were injured.

At 1600, a reconnaissance plane combed the surrounding areas. At 1615 two Fuoga Magister airplanes bombed the area around the town, dropping three 500-pound bombs and firing eight rockets at La Canada hamlet.

At 1630, a Huey helicopter strafed the area around its own landing strip in order to land and leave more reinforcements. Immediately afterward, FMLN squads confronted the enemy, killing three soldiers. At the same time, another FMLN unit killed three guardsmen who were protecting the landing strip.

At 1730, the enemy continued the shelling of the hamlets of Los Pinos and (Asenieaga). At 2300, FMLN artillery units attacked the enemy headquarters with mortars. The enemy responded with heavy rifle fire. There were no casualties on our side, and it is not known how many casualties were sustained by the enemy.

Also on 10 June, an enemy helicopter strafed the civilian population at Protillo village to the north, in San Isidro Labrado. FMLN militia units cut off the main highway to the north between km 67 and 75 to prevent enemy vehicles from passing. With the same objective, FMLN squads blocked the street leading from Dulce Nombre de Maria to San Fernando. Meanwhile, in the city of Chalatenango, at 0800, and FMLN unit carried out a raid and attacked an enemy patrol. During this action, we inflicted three casualties on the dictatorship. Our units withdrew without any problems.

At Las Vueltas, some of our units on a farm near the town repelled enemy fire, causing the enemy to sustain one casualty. There were no casualties on our side.

At [name indistinct] FMLN forces ambushed two trucks carrying guardsmen and paramilitary personnel at km 62 on the northern trunk highway. During this action, we inflicted several casualties on the enemy. A helicopter subsequently arrived to evacuate the wounded.

Las Vueltas, 12 June: A militia unit and the people organized by the FMLN sabotaged the street leading from that town to Chalatenango.

Tejutla, 0715: FMLN units sabotaged the northern trunk highway at km 68. Our forces then engaged an enemy patrol in combat. In this action, we inflicted five casualties on the enemy, including a lieutenant and a sergeant. A helicopter arrived later to pick up these wounded.

At 0800, there was a clash with an enemy patrol. We inflicted one casualty.

Arcatao, 1200: The patriotic FMLN placed a cordon around the enemy positions in the area. On this occasion, we inflicted one casualty on the enemy. On the same day, the enemy shelled Los Pinos and La Canada hamlet in San Isidro Labrado.

At 0800, the enemy strafed the town of northern Potrillo, destroying the homes and crops of the poor residents of the area.

On 13 June, 0830: Enemy forces were taken from San Jose de las Flores to Chalatenango, after having unsuccessfully attacked our positions. On the same day, our forces reported that it was maintaining a cordon around enemy positions in the towns of San Antonio la Cruz. In a confrontation with the enemy, we inflicted four casualties.

Arcatao, 14 June, 1100: FMLN units launched an attack on the enemy positions on the highway from this town to Nueva Trinidad. At 1200, helicopters were unable to unload reinforcements because of harassment from FMLN militia units. At 1400, our forces attacked the garrison with rifle fire, grenades and mortars. In this operation, we inflicted 25 casualties on the enemy. We had two wounded.

La Trinidad, 1020: Helicopters strafed the area around the town.

Las Vueltas: Our units remain strong, which keeps the enemy from mobilizing.

Chalatenango city, 1000: The enemy attacked with 105-mm howitzers emplaced in Chalatenango, the hamlets of (Batupatero) and Chorros del Norte, San Isidro Labrado.

At 0930, the enemy shelled the Portillo del Norte village. At 1030, helicopter gunships strafed the same village.

Army 'In Control' of La Union

PA012146 Paris AFP in Spanish 2234 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 30 Jun (AFP)--It was discovered this morning that telephone communications with the city of La Union, 183 km east of the capital, have been cut. There had been intensive fighting in the city until early yesterday morning between guerrillas and military troops.

Although no reason has been given for the interruption of telephone services so far, it is presumed that the lines were sabotaged by guerrillas.

An unofficial source indicated today that the fighting in the port of La Union reportedly left 38 guerrillas and 4 soldiers dead, but no spokesman for the guerrillas has addressed the subject.

The most recent military report on the situation in that city indicated that "the army remains in complete control," although military sources conceded that the situation might change in the next few hours.

Military Source on La Union

PA012256 Paris AFP in Spanish 0331 GMT 30 Jun 81

[By Juan Nicolas Gaudenzi]

[Excerpts] La Union, El Salvador, 29 Jun (AFP)--Peace returned at noon today to this city in the extreme eastern section of El Salvador after almost 40 hours of intensive fighting between forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and government troops. The guerrilla attack began early on Saturday night.

A group of guerrillas arrived in this port on the Gulf of Fonseca by train early Saturday evening and clashed with a military patrol at the station [words indistinct] the remainder of their companions who were already posted at strategic points in the city, according to information supplied to AFP by Lt Col Ramon Morales Ruiz, commander of the local military garrison.

The officer maintains that "an undetermined number of the attackers arrived from Nicaragua by way of the Gulf of Fonseca. He estimated at 200 the total number of guerrillas participating in the operation.

Local army, national guard, police and navy forces were reinforced yesterday by a company (between 150 and 200 men) of "rangers" based in the city of San Francisco Gotera, capital of Cabanas Department, and by an armored cavalry unit made up of five French-made Panhard light tanks with 90-mm guns and two armored personnel carriers.

Col Morales Ruiz told AFP that "for the past month we have been expecting an attack of this type." However, a resident reports that the guerrillas got to within two blocks of the garrison and "shouted insults at the soldiers, daring them to come out."

The army counterattacked with a fierceness rarely seen in this country, to judge from the pockmarks on downtown buildings and the condition of the streets, which are strewn with spent bullets, rubble and cut power and telephone cables.

BPR March Results in Shootout

PA012142 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2236 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 29 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--The first public demonstration by a Salvadoran political group in 4 months ended today with a shootout which left one dead and one injured, according to the police.

The police report added that the incident took place during a march in the downtown section of the capital organized by members of the Revolutionary Peoples Bloc (BPR), when a group of demonstrators attempted to paint slogans on the door of a business establishment and the owner objected.

Police sources indicated that the ensuing argument led to shooting in which one BPR member was killed and one policeman was injured.

Rebels Harass Military Posts

PA010437 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 29 Jun 81 p 7

[Excerpts] San Vicente, 29 Jun--Army posts and patrols were attacked by a group of extremists, it was reported today in this city. A military source described the attacks as harassing operations which were repelled without any difficulty forcing the extremists to withdraw. No casualties on either side were reported.

Another report says that a group of extremists entrenched in the woods of the southern slope of Teconal hill attacked a military patrol at 0400 this morning, consisting of four soldiers and four patrolmen guarding the northern entrance to the city, near Las Minas gasoline station.

Soldiers and a large number of extremists, who tried to ambush a military convoy, clashed at 1000 yesterday near Puente Negro in San Diego Canton.

According to reports, one could still hear yesterday afternoon the sound of machineguns and artillery fire in the direction of the woods along the road to Tecoluca.

Clash Near Las Vueltas

PA272313 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0148 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Military sources have reported here that two guerrillas were killed and another eight were wounded early today in a clash with military units.

According to the report, the clash occurred near Las Vueltas, some 90 km north of here.

The guerrillas were going to ambush a troop transport truck at that point but they clashed with a military patrol that was checking the area, the sources added.

After the guerrillas initiated the action, the members of the military patrol fired back and repelled the attackers.

The report added that the eight wounded guerrillas were withdrawn from the site by their companeros.

Anastasio Aquino Bulletin

PA271254 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Violent fighting has been underway in San Vicente Department for the past several days. The mendacious network of the military junta has just reported an alleged 40 casualties sustained by our forces. In order to tell our people the truth, we read the following war bulletin, in which we report the truth. In just 3 days, the enemy has sustained 44 casualties, while our forces have had only 2 dead and 4 injured.

Here is the war bulletin sent to us by our companeros of the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front:

Friday, 19 June: At 0800, the enemy launched an attack from various directions with artillery and 105-mm howitzers from El Paraiso Canton, San Sebastian, San Vicente Department with two pieces of artillery from Luis Martin Hill; with another artillery piece located at La Hacienda; and with two 105-mm howitzers from the banks of the Titihuapa River. At the same time, the enemy established a military cordon from El Paraiso, Santa Elena and La Esperanza in San Vicente Department; and on the banks of the Titihuapa from El Escavon Canton, Potrero Batres, El Llano of La Hacienda, Potrero of Cubillos and Las Tablas in Cabanas Department. The enemy also placed a military cordon on the Pan American Highway from Santa (Terro) to San Esteban Catarina in San Vicente.

At the same time, the enemy tried to infiltrate our territory through lower Amatitan, El Carao hamlet and the village of Cerco de Piedra. At those points, there was intensive fighting throughout the day. The enemy used over 150 mortars as well as 3.50-caliber machineguns, 3.30-caliber machineguns, M-79 grenade launchers and DG-3 grenades. The force that was attempting to infiltrate consisted of some 500 army troops combined with treasury policemen and national guardsmen. Our forces fought until nightfall, using rifles and carbines. In those skirmishes, we had two dead and two injured. The enemy sustained 10 casualties.

At 1430 a force of 60 enemy soldiers managed to break through and occupy a hill in our territory. The night was apparently calm and all our other positions were maintained.

Saturday, 20 June: At 0500 the fighting began, with the army firing a great number of mortars and bombs and using many vehicles. At the aforementioned sites where they attempted to break through, the fighting lasted all morning. Helicopter gunships strafed our positions and dropped 500-pound bombs. They also provided vehicles for their troops and the casualties were evacuated to San Vicente garrison.

On that day, the enemy achieved no major advance, even though its forces were considerably reinforced. On this day of heroic fighting, we did not sustain a single casualty. The enemy fired about 200 mortars and sustained 12 casualties. Since the enemy attempted to infiltrate into El Carao canton, the townspeople were evacuated to somewhat more secure areas, but they were completely unsheltered.

Sunday, 21 June: At 0700, fighting began in lower Amatitan. On the same day, after continuous shelling, the enemy managed to penetrate some 2 km into the territory that we controlled. The helicopters made at least five sorties to unload 60-mm artillery pieces, provisions and food for the troops of the dictatorship. The enemy forces tried unsuccessfully to oust our forces from their positions. On that day, they also tried unsuccessfully to infiltrate Cerco de Piedra hamlet, and they were unable to cross the Titihuapa River. The forces of the dictatorship posted in Santa Clara began to harass Farabundo Marti Liberation Front patrols which were moving in the area around the Apastepeque Lagoon. The enemy forces also attacked our forces in the area around Santa Elena from Los Palacios Hill with 50-caliber machineguns. In this attack, we sustained one casualty.

At 1600, the enemy directed all its efforts toward taking El Carao Canton with a contingent of some 400 troops, but the fierce resistance from our fighters made it impossible for the enemy to achieve its objectives.

Our forces resisted from their positions and harassed the enemy at different points and at different times in the night. In fighting on this day, the enemy sustained approximately 12 casualties. We had two slightly injured.

On 22 June, the fighting began at 0630. Our forces harassed the enemy positions. In the morning, the enemy managed to occupy the town of El Carao with a force of approximately 800 troops and the enemy has burned all the houses in that canton. The enemy also invaded Cerco de Piedras. The other positions remain under the control of our forces and the enemy is constantly being attacked and is unable to continue the advance of some 1,500 genocidal army troops. No casualties were reported on our side on that day.

The enemy also shelled the town of San Lorenzo. In the evening, the forces of the dictatorship which had camped in La Esperanza canton also attacked our positions on the banks of the Achacal River. The attempts to break through that sector have been fruitless.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we shall triumph.

Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front.

GUATEMALA

BOMB DESTINED FOR U.S. FLIGHT EXPLODES AT AIRPORT

PA020255 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Guatemala City--Vinicio Cerezo, secretary general of Guatemalan Christian Democracy, and Miss Guatemala, (Euca) Lobos, were going to travel to Miami this afternoon aboard an Eastern Airlines airplane. However, a suitcase that was to have been loaded onto the airplane contained a terrorist bomb. The bomb exploded on a conveyor belt shortly before the suitcase was to have been loaded onto the airplane. Raul (Sibalba), an airport worker, was killed in the explosion.

MINISTER URGES SUPPORT AGAINST COMMUNIST PLOT

PA012249 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Gen Angel Anibal Guevara, national defense minister, delivered an official speech over a radio and television network last night on the occasion of Army Day. He said that Guatemala is threatened by communist subversion and that it has been proven beyond a doubt that Guatemala has been the victim of an international plot for the past few years.

The defense minister publicly accused the Soviet Union of being responsible for the international plot against Guatemala through Machiavellian organizations that diabolically control, behind the scenes, specific international organizations that carry out the insidious and criminal campaign against the Guatemalan people.

General Guevara also said that international communism seeks to seize power in Guatemala through the overthrow of the government in order to replace it with a dictatorial, autocratic, despotic and totalitarian system in which the people's will and conscience would be subjugated to the state and in which there would be no private property.

The defense minister said that what is occurring in Cuba and Nicaragua will in no way be permitted to occur in Guatemala. He stressed that the people in Guatemala are not slaves and are not ruled by an iron hand.

He added that communism must be repudiated by supporting the army in its struggle against international communism.

HONDURAS

FIRST SOCIALIST CANDIDATE IN HISTORY NOMINATED

PA302155 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, Honduras--The first Socialist candidate in the political history of Honduras has been nominated by the Honduran Patriotic Front, a coalition of over 30 leftist organizations, it was revealed in this capital today.

The front's proposed candidate for deputy to the national congress for Francisco Morazan Department is Marcos Virgilio Carias, president of the Socialist Party of Honduras.

The coalition is not registered as a legal party, but it will resort to the system of independent nominations, created by the Honduran Electoral Board, which under certain conditions, permits the registration of candidates who do not belong to any officially registered groups.

LIBERAL PARTY FACTIONS SIGN SUPPORT AGREEMENT

PA302224 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Agreement signed by Popular Liberal Alliance, ALIPO, and United Liberal Front, FUL, in Tegucigalpa on 29 June]

[Text] The ALIPO, a legally registered faction of the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH], and the FUL, a faction in the process of registering, aware of the situation in the country and the party and convinced of the need to fight for the victory of their party and for the recovery of internal party democracy, have agreed on the following:

1. The ALIPO and the FUL, without detriment to their respective autonomy, will struggle so that the PLH authorities will guarantee a pure, honest and democratic internal electoral process on 12 July 1981.

2. The FUL will support the ALIPO in the internal elections of the PLH for the choosing of candidates for deputies, municipal councils, departmental delegates and party convention delegates.

3. The ALIPO will include members of the FUL in its lists of candidates for the previously mentioned offices in accordance with the people's will and the specific characteristics of the various departments and municipalities of the country.

4. The ALIPO reiterates its support to the FUL's request for registration as an internal faction of the PLH.

LOPEZ PORTILLO'S ATTITUDE TOWARD REGION SCORED

PA010252 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Andres Torres commentary]

[Text] Are we Hondurans the owners of our own destinies, or do we need fairy godmothers to protect us and to make decisions in our name?

It is good to think about this in light of the role the Mexican president has played for some time without anyone authorizing him to speak in the name of Central America, particularly in Honduras' name.

This gentleman, the Mexican president, is obviously suffering from the Iturbide [a Mexican emperor] complex. He is trying to install himself as emperor of the region as though these people were to be conquered.

We do not know if it is because Mexico partially supplies our petroleum or because it might be going to offer to help us fight coffee rust. In the first case, Mexico does not give us petroleum as a gift; it does not even give us a special price, but sells it to us at international market prices. As far as the latter is concerned, the fact that it offers to help us fight coffee rust does not mean it carries a diplomatic passport to represent Honduran interests in the concert of nations.

If the Mexican president believes his economic relations with Honduras and Central America give him the right to decide our destiny, he is very mistaken because this right cannot be given to him even by the president.

Recently, the Mexican president has been saying that Central America is an area of influence for Mexico and as of now, we have not heard a denial from the Honduran Government.

Really, the way President Lopez Portillo speaks makes one mad. At high-level meetings with the rulers of other countries, he becomes the spokesman for the Central American peoples. For example, during his recent visit to the United States, he questioned before the U.S. President the Marshall Plan to help the nations of Central America economically.

As far as we know, the peoples of the area have not rejected this economic plan and they have not conditioned it. We do not know why the United States must consult Mexico when it should consult the Central American governments which are the ones who have the right to accept or decline it.

It is necessary to remind Mr Jose Lopez Portillo that he is not Jose Cecilio del Valle, who died many years ago. And he must know that his constant interference in the destiny of this nation is a flagrant violation of his frequently espoused Estrada Doctrine.

Nobody ignores that the Mexican president is a nostalgic admirer of the subversive movements of Central America and everyone knows that Mr Lopez Portillo is a staunch supporter of the Cuban ruler and of the Sandinists. Hence, we can deduce why this gentleman practices the Cantiflesque [reference to Mexican comedian Cantinflas who specializes in doubletalk] diplomacy of: When I say say I do not say say, but I say Diego [cuando digo digo no digo digo sino que digo diego]:

What then, can we expect from this Mr Lopez Portillo? Since his house has not yet caught fire, he cares very little if his neighbors' homes burn, in our opinion. We have always maintained that the Central American peoples require much economic aid to overcome poverty, hunger, malnutrition, illiteracy, disease, the problems of land ownership and exploitation and so forth.

And for this, millions of lempiras are needed, not cents. Honduras, just on its own budget, will never progress toward development as we would all like it to.

It is very possible that many Hondurans may not go along with the Marshall Plan, not because they are not aware of the fact this country needs hefty economic injections but because they have lost faith in the persons who could administrate this money. And to a large degree, they are right because experience has been very bitter in this regard. We Hondurans have paid a very high price for our slow progress. Most of the money spent has not been for the works being carried out, but for those who execute them. However, when we speak of the Marshall Plan, we are not speaking of implementing it this very year, but in the near future. This means that the aid will be recieved by the next constitutional government, which we expect to be honest and austere. Those who do not want these Central American countries to receive the benefits of the Marshall Plan are those who also desire their economic downfall because this will produce the conditions they can use later to subvert order.

But sensible Hondurans, those of us two love our country, cannot turn it down because we know that it will benefit the popular classes.

Because of all of this, we reject all kinds of interference, the open and shameless interference of the Mexican president in the matters that should be exclusively up to the Central Americans to decide. He can decide for his people, he is the guide of Mexico, and if the Mexicans are content and happy with their poverty and with their president's policy it is up to them.

But Mr Lopez Portillo must leave us Hondurans alone until he is appointed godfather of our destinies.

LEFTIST LEADERS' KIDNAPPING BEING INVESTIGATED

PA262350 Paris AFP in Spanish 2205 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jun (AFP)--Honduran President Policarpo Paz has assured the wife of leftist leader Tomas Nativi, who was kidnapped here 14 days ago, that the government's institutions are going to investigate where he is, it was learned here today.

President Paz said the same to Fidel Martinez' family, who was also kidnapped with Nativi, after a fierce gunbattle in Nativi's home.

According to reports, paramilitary groups and investigation police corps participated in the incident. The police have denied this.

Mrs Berta de Nativi yesterday received a letter from President Paz in which he tells her that "the Justice Department has taken the steps to investigate the incident."

"The National Investigation Department will give all the cooperation needed," President Paz stressed in the letter.

Nativi and Martinez are leaders of the People's Revolutionary Union (URP), a leftist political organization.

Victims Sought in Nicaragua

PA012140 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1400 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Tomas Nativi and Fidel Martinez, the main leaders of the People's Revolutionary Union, URP, who were presumably kidnapped on 11 June, are being sought in Nicaragua at the request of the Honduran authorities.

The National Investigation Department [DIN] is following up several clues to determine the whereabouts of the leftist leaders who were forcibly taken from Nativi's house in El Hogar neighborhood in Tegucigalpa on 11 June. What puzzles the police is that the doors of the house were locked and according to Nativi's wife, Berta Oliva, she has no idea how the kidnappers entered the house. There is also the fact that Nativi's wife waited 48 hours before she filed a report to the police, thus delaying the investigation. The police have also been unable to find Fidel Martinez' girlfriend who left for southern Honduras the day after the kidnapping and has not returned to work in Tegucigalpa.

Nativi's wife maintains that the two leaders were kidnapped by the DIN. The DIN has denied any links with the incident, noting that it had held Nativi under arrest two months before the kidnapping.

The police believe that the two leaders planned the incident in order to leave for Nicaragua where they will be trained in the use of weapons so that they can return to Honduras as commanders to lead a guerrilla movement.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ WELCOMES JAMAICA'S MICHAEL MANLEY

PA020159 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Michael Manley, former prime minister of Jamaica, arrived in Nicaragua this morning saying that in view of the imperialist offensive in Central America and the Caribbean, democratic governments must strengthen their ties of friendship and cooperation. We must establish high-level cooperation among Latin American progressive forces, he emphasized.

Michael Manley was received this morning at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Government of National Reconstruction junta, who welcomed him in the name of the government junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Referring to the Nicaraguan revolution, Michael Manley, leader of the Jamaican People's National Party, said that the 19 July triumph is of great importance for the region. We have always supported the Nicaraguan revolution because it means the triumph of national independence and a step forward in the peoples' progress, he noted.

Speaking of the mini-Marshall plan, the Jamaican leader said that he does not believe the Reagan administration has any interest in implementing any large scale government assistance program. Reagan favors the promotion of large-scale private and transnational capital investments in the region.

RADIO STATION'S NEWSCASTS STOPPED FOR 48 HOURS

PA011450 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Radio Corporacion's "On the Dot" newscast has repeatedly violated the law on news media. A repeat violation of Article 3 of this law has forced the Directorate of the Communications Media, headed by Companera Michelle Najlis, to order the station's newscasts stopped for 48 hours.

The step was adopted after the newscast broadcast misinformation on Sunday's events at the Zona Franca. The initial sanction was for 24 hours for the "10 O'clock on the Dot" newscast, but repeat offenses forced the directorate to extend the sanction to 48 hours and to apply it to all editions of the newscast.

Companera Najlis also said her directorate may sue those responsible for the newscasts for libel since the newscasts have accused the media directorate of bias in the performance of its functions, in addition to making other false allegations.

No irresponsible attitudes will be allowed while the enemy is engaging in criminal activities. We will enforce the people's right to be truthfully informed, said Companera Michelle Najlis, the stern directress of the communications media.

CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS CONCLUDE MEETING

FL012343 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The sixth meeting of the standing committee of CARICOM foreign ministers ended in Grenada a few hours ago with agreement on a number of issues of paramount importance to the region in the [words indistinct]. During the 2 days of talks, the ministers held discussions on issues such as the presence of the metropolitan countries in the region, the British Nationality Bill, the question of mercenaries and the control of terrorism. Other items which were down on the agenda include apartheid in sports, the Guyana-Venezuela territorial dispute, the situation in El Salvador and the Middle East, as well as issues related toward ensuring that the Caribbean becomes a zone of peace.

The ministers reaffirmed their belief that the Caribbean Sea should be declared a zone of peace and in this regard agreed to the setting up of a working committee to examine details toward this end. This was later set out in an after-conference briefing by the new chairman of the standing committee of CARICOM foreign affairs ministers, Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop of Grenada

The ministers also decided that member states of the Caribbean Community should stand alongside Guyana in its territorial dispute with neighboring Venezuela. Although the ministers said they are in favor of seeing the conflict peacefully resolved, they made it clear that Guyana is entitled to its territorial integrity.

On the question of apartheid in sports, the foreign ministers voiced their concern over this month's [word indistinct] tour of New Zealand by the South African [words indistinct] rugby team. The ministers said that if the tour goes ahead it would put in jeopardy the forthcoming Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting set for New Zealand. In this regard, it was agreed that once the tour takes place, CARICOM finance ministers will boycott the New Zealand meeting.

The ministers also objected to recent moves by the United States to exclude Grenada from U.S. funds (?tendered) to the Caribbean Development Bank, the CDB. On this score, it was decided that no country should be allowed to use its [words indistinct] institutions [words indistinct] to the Caribbean.

Another issue which the ministers reached consensus on was the question of mercenary attacks against Caribbean states in light of recent mercenary threats to Grenada, Dominica and Suriname. In this connection, it was agreed that [words indistinct] should be set up at the national level to deal with the possibility of future mercenary invasions of Caribbean countries.

GRENADA

EXILES ORGANIZE REGIONAL ANTI-PRG ALLIANCE

FL012152 Bridgetown CANA in English 2133 GMT 1 Jul 81

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 1 Jul (CANA)--A patriotic alliance comprising Grenadian nationals at home and abroad has been formed as a response to what its leaders say is a strange political evolution in the Caribbean island under the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Grenadian exiles, Dr Stanley Cyrus and Mr James Herry, both based in the United States, told newsmen here about the formation of the new organization, which he [as received] said would seek to counter misinformation coming out of Grenada.

The two former PRG supporters who were once detained for alleged counterrevolutionary activities, said that the alliance would be broad-based with contacts in every major community of Grenadian nationals in the world. It is expected to be officially launched in about 2 months, with a meeting, bringing together representatives of Grenadian communities in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago and Grenada.

Dr Cyrus and Mr Herry, the driving forces behind the setting up of the alliance, said that the body would have a collective leadership of about 10 persons since they "condemn personality projections and the deification of individuals."

One of the priorities of the alliance will be publication of a magazine. The main purposes of the magazine, they said, would be:

To demonstrate alternative thinking "as opposed to the barbaric, infantile pronouncements and actions of the PRG;"

To make people abroad aware of "the horrible violation of human rights in a country called "free," but where more than 100 innocent souls have been in jail for more than 2 years without being charged or tried;"

To awaken more Grenadians to the fact that "we ourselves must show some spine, and more patriotic, humanistic concern if we expect people from neighboring countries to be more concerned;"

To "counteract the PRG's misinformational program of sectors of the Caribbean people and to demonstrate the contradictions and untruths resulting from the PRG's monopolization of the press and radio"; and

To "educate the PRG so that they may reflect somewhat on their hideous, militaristic and totalitarian course before it plunges Grenada into more civil strife."

The alliance spokesman said that response to the alliance idea was "good" and that it was receiving strong support from the Latin American Confederation of Workers (CLAT).

Dr Cyrus noted that the alliance would be self-financing and stressed that none of the members of the deposed administration of former Grenadian Prime Minister Eric Matthew Gairy were involved. "This does not mean that we would not welcome former supporters of Gairy," he said.

Mr Herry expressed particular concern over the number of Grenadians still detained since the 1979 coup that brought the Bishop regime to power and said that this was having a disastrous effect on the families of persons involved. The two men also criticized the recent closure of a newspaper THE GRENADA VOICE by the PRG and blamed the move on Bishop's arrogance."